

NOTE XIV.

ON EXOTIC DIPTERA.

BY

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Part 2.

Fam. *Stratiomyidae*.1. *Evasa impendens*, Walk.

Nerua impendens, Walk. Proc. Linn. Soc. IV. 97. 24.

A few specimens from Pagowat: Celebes sept. (Forsten) and from the Aru Islands (v. Rosenberg).

The genus *Nerua* Walk. (Proc. Linn. Soc. III. 80) cannot be distinguished from *Evasa* (Proc. Linn. Soc. II. 109). Consequently, the first of these names, being of later date than the second, must be suppressed as a synonym.

2. *Evasa scenopinoides*, Walk.

Nerua scenopinoides, Walk. Proc. Linn. Soc. III. 81. 17; Ost. Sack. Ann. Mus. Gen. XVI. 415; — *Evasa pallipes*, Bigot, Ann. soc. ent. de France. 1879. 220. 4.

A ♀ from Gilolo (Forsten).

3. *Tinda indica*, Walk.

Biastes indicus, Walk. Ins. Saund. II. 81. pl. III, f. 3; — *Tinda modifera*, Walk. Proc. Linn. Soc. IV. 101.

Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. VII.

30; Ost. Sack. Ann. Mus. Gen. XVI. 413 and XVIII. 17; — *Phyllophora bispinosa*, Thoms. Dipt. Eug. Resa. 454. 16.

A male from Java (Semmelink).

No doubt the species quoted above are synonyms. The genus *Tinda* of Walker is quite the same as his genus *Biastes*. *Biastes indicus* is the oldest name of the species, but the generic name *Biastes* having been preoccupied by Panzer (Hymenoptera), the name *Tinda* must prevail.

Caenacantha, n. g.

From *κλινος* (strange, unusual) and *ἀκκυσμα* (spine).

Frons angusta (in ♀). *Antennae subulatae, subtus capitis medium insertae; stylus terminalis brevis, acuminatus. Oculi subpilosuli. Thorax elongatus; scutellum magnum, elevatum, supra spinis duabus erectis et in margine posteriori spinulis duabus minoribus munitum. Abdomen breve, thoracis latius. Pedorum anticorum insertio ab insertione pedorum posteriorum longe remota. Alae abdominis multo longiores; cellula discoidalis superne cum cellulam mediastinalem (stigmatem) cohaerens, venas tres longitudinales versus alarum marginem emittens.*

Head hemispherical, at the most as broad as the front-side of the thorax; front narrow (♀). Antennae (Pl. 5, fig. 1b) subulate, as long as the head, inserted below the middle of the profile of the head; the two basal joints short; the third at least three times as long as the foregoing joints together, indistinctly annulated, with a pointed style at the tip. Rostrum short. Eyes (seen with the aid of a lens) with a short and dense pilosity. Thorax oblong, a little enlarged towards the abdomen; scutellum (fig. 1a) strongly developed, pyramidally raised, with four spines, two of which are directed upwards like horns, whereas two smaller ones are placed on the broad and flattened hind portion of the scutellum. Abdomen shorter and notably broader than the thorax, composed by five visible segments. Legs rather short; the insertion of the front

pair far removed from that of the two posterior pairs. Wings much longer than the abdomen; discal cell trapezoidal, on the upperside contiguous with the mediastinal cell (stigma) and emitting three longitudinal veins towards the margin.

4. *Caenacantha bipartita*, n. sp.

(Plate 5, fig. 1, 1a and 1b).

Ferruginea; *antennarum stylo, puncto ocellari, rostro, palpi, scutelli parte posteriori et abdomine nigris; alis flavescentibus, macula subapicali nigro-fusca.* — ♀. Long. 9,5 mm.

Ferruginous; style of the antennae, ocellar point, rostrum and palpi black. Thorax covered with a sericeous fulvous toment, provided with a narrow black stripe along the middle of the back, and laterally with a similar stripe extending from the shoulders to the base of the wings; when held in a certain direction three longitudinal sericeous bands are visible, of which the central one is divided by the black mesial stripe; the breast is blackish. The hind part of the scutellum and the spines are shining black; the smaller posterior spines have yellow tips. Abdomen dull black, the sides of the basal segments rufous. Legs and halteres reddish-yellow. Wings hyaline, with a yellow tinge; veins and stigma reddish-yellow; before the tip a large, not distinctly limited, darkbrown spot is present.

A ♀ from Bogotà (v. Lansberge).

5. *Negritomyia bilineata*, Fabr.

Stratiomys bilineatum, Fabr. Syst. Antl. 79. 5; — *Clitellaria bivittata*, Wied. Auss. Zweifl. II. 46. 1; — *Ephippium angustum*, Macq. Suit. à Buff. Dipt. I. 252. 2; — *Rhaphiocera spinithorax*, Macq. Dipt. ex. supp. 3. 17. 3; — *Clitellaria tenebrica*, Walk. List Dipt. Brit. Mus. III. 522; — *Ephippium spinigerum*, Dol. Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Indie. X. 407. 13. pl. 9 f. 2.

This species seems to be very common in Java, as it is represented in almost every collection from that island.

6. *Stratiomyia japonica*, n. sp.

Nigra; scutello, praeter spinas flavas, concolore; facie pilis lutescentibus vestita; fronte (in ♀) maculis duabus luteis nitidis; maculis lateralibus segmenti abdominalis secundi, strigis transversis lateralibus segmentorum sequentium duorum et macula subtrigona segmenti quinti flavis; ventre nigro, segmentis singulis postice flavo-marginatis; tibiaram dimidio basali tarsisque flavis; alis infuscatis. — ♂, ♀. Long. 16—17 mm.

Black. Face densely covered with yellowish hairs; eyes of the ♂ connected at the top; front of the ♀ above the antennae with two shining yellow, round spots. Antennae black; first joint elongate; second very short, hardly one sixth of the length of the first; third joint longer and broader than the two former. Thorax with a dense but not very long, greyish-yellow pilosity; spines of the scutellum yellow. Abdomen a little broader and longer than the thorax, with the usual yellow markings, consisting of two rather large, trigonal lateral spots on the second segment, a pair of lateral stripes on the hind margin of the third and fourth, and an elongate longitudinal spot on the fifth segment; venter black with the hind border of the segments yellow, that of the second segment the broadest. Legs black; the basal half of the tibiae and the whole tarsi yellow. Halteres yellow. Wings brownish, darker towards the anterior margin.

Both sexes from Japan (von Siebold).

I should be inclined to regard this species as *Str. apicalis* Walk. (List Dipt. Brit. Mus. V. 53. 105), if Walker, who describes only the ♀, had mentioned the two yellow spots on the front, and if his description of the legs did not disagree with the specimens before me.

7. *Stratiomyia flavoscutellata*, n. sp.

Nigra; scutello, maculis lateralibus sublunulatis in abdo-

minis segmentis 2, 3 et 4, maculaque trigona in segmento 5 flavis; ventre luteo, strigulis nigris in segmentorum singulorum medio; facie et thorace pilis lutescentibus vestitis; pedibus flavis, femoribus tibiaramque annulo medio nigris; alis dilute brunnescentibus. — ♂. Long. 15 mm.

Black. Face covered with yellowish hairs; the vertex and the trigonal front with black hairs. Antennae black; second joint hardly one fourth of the length of the first; third joint as long as the foregoing together and a little broader. Thorax densely clothed with rather long, greyish-yellow hairs; scutellum broad, its spines shining yellow. Abdomen notably broader but not longer than the thorax; the segments 2, 3 and 4 with yellow lateral spots on the hind border; those of the second segment the largest and subtrigonal, those of the third segment rounded on the inner side; those of the fourth segment narrow on the outside, enlarged and rounded on the innerside; fifth segment with a trigonal yellow spot on the hind margin; the last segment yellow; venter pale yellow, each segment with a small black transverse band, which is narrowed or even interrupted in the middle. Legs reddish-yellow; femora black except the tip; tibiae with a more or less distinct black ring at the middle. Wings light brownish; the veins towards the anterior margin bordered with a fulvous tinge.

A ♂ from Java (Müller).

8. *Odontomyia viridana*, Wied.

Stratiomys viridana, Wied. Anal. entom. 29. 34; id. Auss. Zweifl. II. 66. 8; — *Odontomyia ruficornis*, Macq. Dipt. ex supp. 4. 54. 3.

A ♂ from Tibet (Felder).

Although Wiedemann does not indicate the sex, his description evidently refers to the ♀ only Macquart on the contrary describes exclusively the male sex. Comparing the two descriptions there seems to be no doubt, that they have had in view the same species. Wiedemann received his

specimen from Bengal; Macquart mentions Asia as origin.

9. *Odontomyia mutica*, n. sp.

Nigra; thorace pilis flavis vestito; scutello mutico; abdomine lateribus et subtus flavo; antennis rufis; pedibus flavis, femoribus nigris; alarum basi nigra. — ♂. Long. 11 mm.

Face shining black (I find traces of white hairs); antennae dark rufous. Thorax black, densely covered with yellowish hairs; scutellum black, destitute of the usual spines. Abdomen yellow, on the upper surface with a broad black band, which at each segmentation is drawn out on both sides in a point; or in other words: abdomen black, with large, yellow, lateral spots, which occupy the whole length of the segments and slightly narrow towards the middle; these spots are broader on the three basal segments; the last segment and the whole undersurface yellow. Legs yellow with black femora. Halteres yellow, the stem dark brown. Wings with a brownish-yellow tinge, dark brown at the base.

A ♂ from Ternate (Bernstein).

Except the absence of the spines on the scutellum, the species shows all the characteristics of the genus *Odontomyia*, in the same manner as the North American *O. nigrirostris* Löw.

10. *Ptecticus apicalis*, n. sp.

Fulvo-rufescens; antennis, pedibus halteribusque concoloribus; abdominis segmentis ultimis ex purpureo fuscis; tibiarum posticarum apice, tarsorumque posticorum ariiculis duobus basalibus fusciscentibus; alis flavescens, dimidio apicali infuscato. — ♂. Long. 15—16 mm.

Closely related to *Pt. rufescens* v. d. Wulp (Tijdschr. v. Ent. XI. 104. 7. pl. 3 f. 7—9), but differing from that species by its rufous (not black) vertex, reddish-yellow (not black) hind femora and the brown apex of its wings.

Obscenely fulvous. Hind part of the vertex rather broad, narrowed in a point towards the front, which is almost

trigonal and of a pale yellow color above the antennae. The latter are reddish-yellow, the arista fuscous. Thorax brownish, with a slight indication of three longitudinal dark bands, and with a dense and short, yellowish pilosity. Abdomen convex; the two or three last segments dark purplish brown; genitals fulvous, very prominent and complicated. Legs reddish-yellow; the apical half of the hind tibiae and the two basal joints of the hind tarsi brownish; the basal half of the posterior femora thicker than the distal half; hind tibiae slender at the base. Halteres reddish-yellow. Wings with a fulvous tinge on the basal half, brownish on the distal half, darker towards the anterior margin; hind margin, below the anal vein, greyish.

A few male specimens from Sumatra (van Lansberge) and a single one from Borneo (Müller).

I should be inclined to regard this species as *Pt. leoninus* Rond. (Ann. Mus. Gen. VII. 454), but Rondani describes the last abdominal segment with the genitals as being black.

11. *Ptecticus illucens*, Schin.

Schiner, Dipt. Novara-Reise, 65. 40.

Both sexes from Japan (von Siebold).

This species differs from the greater part of the other species of the genus *Ptecticus* by its dark coloration; the shape of the antennae however, — the second joint being prolonged at the inner side and projects over the third, — leaves no doubt, that it must be placed in that genus.

Sargus tenebrifer Walk. (List Dipt. Brit. Mus. III. 517) from China seems to be closely related; it has however only a yellow base at the front femora, while the anterior knees and tarsi have not that color. As this species for the rest agrees in all respects, it certainly ought to be placed in the genus *Ptecticus*.

12. *Ptecticus brevipennis*, Rond.

Sargus brevipennis, Rond. Ann. Mus. Gen. VII. 454.

Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. VII.

Three male specimens from Java (Blume).

Rondani's description, taken from a damaged specimen, agrees in the most essential points. The antennae in his specimen being absent, he remained in doubts whether the species must be placed in the genus *Sargus* (sensu restricto). It belongs to the genus *Ptecticus*, as the second joint of the antennae projects at the inner side over the third joint.

My specimens have a length of 11—12 mm. The vertex is black and, like in other species of this genus, it is gradually narrowing towards the lower part and ends in a point at a little distance above the antennae, in which point the eyes are connected; front trigonal, greyish yellow and somewhat swollen; face short and of the same color; antennae, rostrum and palpi bright reddish-yellow; arista black. Thorax reddish-yellow; its upper surface rather brownish, with three black longitudinal stripes in front, of which the median one ends at the suture, whereas the outward ones depass it (Rondani mentions but a single black stripe); pleurae with a large metallic black spot in front, which extends downwards over the breast, and with a similar spot above the hind coxae; the metathorax also is black or has a large black spot in the middle. The upper surface of the abdomen with five transverse black bands, which are enlarged in front and narrowed on both sides. Legs reddish-yellow, the hind ones having the basal half of the coxae and femora, the whole tibiae and the first joint of the tarsi black; the latter clothed with short black hairs. Wings with a brownish-grey tinge and with hardly any indication of the stigma.

13. *Ptecticus latifascia*, Walk.

Sargus latifascia, Walk. Proc. Linn. Soc. I. 110. 28.

A ♂ from Soekadana: Lampongs, in Sumatra (van Hasselt); a ♀ from Java (Blume).

Walker's description agrees in all respects, especially in the colour and markings of the legs. I must however remark, that the thoracic dorsum is a little infuscated in the